The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1863. NO. 39.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE,
Dec. 4, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.20 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3.75 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.

Returning leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and fro. PASSENGER without change.

Passengers by the WALKILL Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 8.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA, and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 6.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 3.50 P. M., for ORWIGSBURG and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Roads and returning from READING at 8.45 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 4.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.30 P. M. ☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD.						EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	Mt. Union.....	.....	.....	1 20
5 25	.....	.....	Mt. Union..... 11 37	.....	.....	1 20
5 35	.....	.....	Maplehead.....	.....	.....	1 21
5 43	.....	.....	Mill Creek.....	.....	.....	1 11
5 50	7 34	6 20	6 02 Huntingdon. 11 07	3 21	1 02
6 13	.....	.....	Birmingham..... 10 51	.....	12 47
6 18	.....	.....	Barree..... 10 39	.....	12 39
6 31	.....	.....	6 31 Spruce Cr.... 10 20	.....	12 25
6 49	.....	.....	Birmingham.....	.....	12 15
6 57	.....	.....	9 55 Tyrone..... 9 18	.....	2 10
7 04	.....	.....	Tipton.....	.....	12 09
7 11	.....	.....	Bell's Mills.....	.....	12 03
7 12	.....	.....	7 15 Bell's Mills. 10 07	.....	11 51
7 20	8 20	7 25	7 30 Altoona.....	7 25	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.		
Even'g P. M.	Mor'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Mor'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
AR 3 40	AR 7 20	Huntingdon.....	AR 12 20	AR 8 15
4 03	7 40	McNamellon's,...	12 10	8 49
4 05	7 42	Pleasant Grove,...	12 08	8 41
4 24	8 01	Marklesburg,....	11 46	8 23
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,.....	11 29	8 12
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,...	11 22	8 05
4 53	8 33	Cove,.....	11 16	7 59
5 01	8 44	Fisher's Summit,...	11 06	7 45
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton.....	10 50	LE 7 30
LE 5 30	LE 9 10			AR 7 20
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg,.....	10 22	6 50
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell.....	LE 10 10	LE 6 40
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton.....	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont.....	10 29	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford,.....	10 22	.....
.....	AR 10 00	Dudley,.....	LE 10 15	.....
		Broad Top City,.....		

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bethlehem.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Prices of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want a fashionable Coat

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, March 6, 1863.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

How wondrous are the changes, Jim,
Since twenty years ago;
When gals wore woolen dresses, Jim,
And boys wore pants of tow—
When shoes were made of calf-skin,
And socks of home-spun wool,
And children done a fair day's work,
Before the hour of school.

When girls took music lessons, Jim,
Upon the spinning wheel;
And "practiced" late and early, Jim,
Upon the spinning-wheel;
The boys would "ride bear back" to mill,
A dozen miles or so,
And hurry off, before 'twas day,
Some twenty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
In sleds, instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As buggies now-a-days;
And oxen answered well for teams,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
Some twenty years ago.

Oh, well do I remember, Jim,
That "Wilson's patent stove,"
That father bought and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our gals had wove,
And how the neighbors wondered,
When we got the thing to go,
And said 'twould bust and kill us all,
Some twenty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim,
From what it used to was,
For men are always tampering, Jim,
With God's great natural laws,
And what on earth we're coming to,
Does anybody know?
For everything has changed so much,
Since twenty years ago.

(For the Globe.)

SERMON NO. 5.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

"A light wife doth make a heavy husband."

There are some facts in all the concerns of life which no one can properly understand until he has learned their reality in the school of bitter experience. This assertion cannot, perhaps, be more clearly illustrated than by reference to the cause of domestic unhappiness. To an inexperienced and disinterested observer of the enjoyments of the family circle, there appears to be nothing within its limits which could possibly destroy, or even lessen this apparent bliss. The wife seems devoted to her loving husband, and the prattling infants and playful children present the very picture of a circle which should afford domestic happiness. That man must be a brute indeed, the observer would think, who would not find happiness with such a wife and in such a scene. But, alas! the slightest act of indiscretion on either side may render one or both altogether miserable. Few unmarried persons are aware of the extreme frailty of the partition which divides harmony from discord in the domestic circle. One small spark of careless conduct in the wife may kindle so great a fire of suspicion in the husband that nothing will be able to extinguish it. The link that unites two hearts even in deep-rooted and confiding affection, is often so delicate a structure that it may be severed by the first rude stroke of slander. The opinion of either of them, and especially that of the husband, may be very easily influenced and sometimes entirely changed. "A light wife doth make a heavy husband;" that is, the wife, by careless and unguarded behavior, although perhaps in every respect innocent, may, and often does bring deep-rooted sorrow upon the anxious husband, who is compelled to judge altogether by appearances.—Many a wife has brought heaviness of heart and even lasting misery upon herself and her husband by some inconsiderate remark or unguarded action. The husband at once changes his affection into distrust, and, being unable to remove the seeds of suspicion from his breast, unhappiness to both is the unavoidable consequence. The wife may bring forward as an excuse, the plea that she did not *intend* anything wrong by her suspicious behaviour; but she should remember that her husband as well as others will not judge by the *intention*, but by the *appearance*. A silly wife of this sort, when reproved for her indiscreet and often unaccountable conduct, replies that, she does not intend to immure herself within her own doors, and never mix in the lively company of her friends nor join the social circle. It could not be expected that one so young would exclude herself entirely from society, as her morose and selfish husband wishes, and besides this, she has never been accustomed to such a monotonous mode of passing through life. Her accomplished education has fitted her for a high position in society, and she intends to enjoy herself in it. If her husband is not altogether pleased with the character of her *mate* associates, he must be satisfied to spend his evenings (which generally extend to *midnight*,) in *lonely* quietness, for she has no notion of giving up her pleasant and agreeable companions just to suit him.

Such is the reasoning employed in "curtain lectures" by the majority of *fashionable* female flirts, to remove all suspicion from her husband's mind.—Of course, he must assent to the conclusiveness of the arguments, or else be content to go without *sleep* for the rest of the night. In truth, then, *this* "light wife doth make a heavy husband," or rather a *sleepy* and 'henpecked' one.

Now there are very many married flirts like unto the one whose character we have just pictured; and the cause of this lamentable evil is quite evident. It is a notorious fact that the girls of the present day assume the garb of "young ladies," and mix in the society of full-grown persons at an age entirely too young. But we do not mean that they never did so before the present century,—for we are not one of those who think the age they live in far worse than any which ever preceded it. For we believe that these fascinating creatures, knowing the power of their charms, have in all ages pushed forward into society a little too soon for their own good as well as that of mankind in general. The females of the present century hold a position in society much higher than was ever before attained by that sex, and it is all right that they should be elevated and respected—yea, almost adored; but it is a doleful truth, which facts seem to establish, that they are very much inclined to abuse their privileges. The excessive admiration of the opposite sex makes them vain and conceited, and flattery adds but fuel to their ambitious coquetry. Superficial education, in the first place, only half fills the minds of our young ladies with useful information; indulgent mothers, in the next place, ruin their dispositions; and then foolish young men very soon work upon their affections, and turn them into mere *husband-hunters*,—so that after they do chance to catch *protectors*, they become only such kind of wives as are "light" in every sense of the word. But the poor husbands must be content to endure the light and giddy conduct of these *light wives* with the most submissive complacence. Going to balls, amusements and fashionable gatherings forms their chief employment, and the husbands find that their wives' expenses at least, contrary to their characters, are by no means *light*. Thus, also, by the careless extravagance of these "light wives," their duped husbands soon feel the keen tooth of poverty, in addition to the many sources of unhappiness which already oppress them. Notwithstanding all this, they still see their better halves (?) frolicking and flirting as much as ever, until finally becoming jealous of their wives' numerous *male* associates, and being already oppressed by the miseries of *disappointment*, they determine effectually to rid themselves of such scourging partners; and they accomplish their purpose, some by means of the halter or dagger, others by a midnight plunge from some unfrequented bridge. The "light wives" are thus left to enjoy their light and *innocent* amusements without the interruption or reproof of their *heavy-hearted* husbands.

COALMONT, February 28, 1863.

A SINGULAR STORY.—A wonderful instance of rescue from drowning occurred at Athens, New York. The facts as we have gathered are these: A boy about eight years old fell into a hole in the Athens channel, a short distance from the new ice house, which is building. He was seen to go down, and the alarm was given. While some ran towards the spot others had the presence of mind to run in the opposite direction to the tool-house, three hundred feet off for an ice chisel. The ice was new and transparent, and they found the boy was lying upon his back, on the top of the water, floating along under the ice. A hole was made, but he passed one side and they could not reach him. A second and third hole, further down was made, but with no better success. But through the fourth hole, which, for want of time was made very small, a young man thrust his hand and caught him. The ice was cut away, and he was taken out, not only alive, but conscious. He was soon entirely restored. He had floated, as was found by measurement, one hundred and twelve feet, under the ice, with his face up and rubbing against it. He must have taken a full inspiration of air on going down; and the little fellow was taken out with his hand tightly clasped over his mouth and nose, so that not a drop of water had entered his body. It is evident that Dan Parmenter was not born to be drowned.—*Hudson (N. Y.) Star.*

A Voice from the Battle-field.

Let Loyal Men Read and Rejoice!

The Defenders of the Union Rebuking Home Traitors!

Pennsylvania Soldiers Talking as well as Fighting for the Government!

CAMP PITCHER, NEAR FALMOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS 57th P. V.,
February, 25th, 1863

A meeting of the officers of the 57th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was convened for the purpose of appointing a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the views of the officers and privates of the regiment in regard to the war and the duty of all Union-loving citizens in the great struggle for liberty.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Sides was called to the chair, and Captain James M. Darling was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed the following named officers as that committee: Chaplain McAdams, Dr. Lyman and Captain Nelson, to report at the next meeting. Adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following day.

February, 26, 1863, 11 o'clock, A. M.—The meeting convened according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The war, which has caused us voluntary to relinquish the endearments of *home, and the comforts and* peaceful pursuits of civil life, and to submit to the deprivations and hardships incident to active military service, is one which involves interests of the most momentous and enduring character; *And whereas*, On the result of this contest the existence of our Government, the perpetuation of the blessings of civil and religious liberty for the unborn millions of future ages, and the solution of the question: Is the existence of a Republican form of Government possible? all depend; *And whereas*, We have a determined, wily and powerful foe in front to meet on the field of deadly combat, and also the machinations of a mean, cowardly, cunning and insidious crew in the rear to scorn and resist; therefore,

Resolved, That we spurn with contempt and indignation the suggestion of the Northern copperheads, that we must approach armed traitors with propositions of compromise—which they would scornfully reject—as alike incompatible with every attribute of true manhood, and with the dignity and honor of a great and powerful Government.

Resolved, That the only compromise that we can consistently make with traitors is that they lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Resolved, That the only hopes of securing this result is to be found in a vigorous and determined prosecution of the war, whatever may be the required sacrifice of life and treasure, till the military supremacy of the Government is fully vindicated.

Resolved, That we are still willing to toil and fight and die, if necessary, for the attainment of this end.

Resolved, That the wide-spread opinion in the Northern States that the Army of the Potomac is demoralized and will not fight is false and slanderous, and we doubt not the malicious fabrication of those Northern traitors, who would stab us in the dark, but are too cowardly to array themselves under the banner of the insurgents and to meet us in the shock of battle.

Resolved, That loyal men at home should carefully organize themselves to watch the stealthy movements of the venomous "copperheads," and aid the Government in bringing them to condign punishment, not only for their treacherous behavior at home, but also for their endeavors to make their slander of the army true by poisoning the minds of the soldiers through the influence of treasonable letters.

Resolved, That, as the President of the United States is the constitutional representative of our Government, his administration must and will be sustained by all true patriots, and that those who are denouncing his administration, are laboring to the extent of their power to throw hinderances in the way of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and deserve the unmitigated scorn of patriots and the hemp that is due to traitors.

Resolved, That slavery is one of the chief pillars of strength to the rebellion; that its essential antagonism to freedom renders its existence incompatible with the restoration of the Union and its continued maintenance, and that the President's emancipation proclamation is not only humane and wise, but an absolute military necessity in order to the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of enduring peace.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy of organizing all able-bodied men of African descent into regiments, brigades and divisions for active military operations; for as we have to risk our lives for the maintenance of our liberties, it is but just that they should be required to incur the same hazards in order to secure theirs; and as they have heretofore been used for the promotion of the rebellion, it is but right that they should be used hereafter for its suppression.

Resolved, That while we do not fight for any man or set of men, but will cheerfully follow the leadership of any general whom the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, may, in his wisdom, see fit to appoint over us, we take pleasure in declaring our confidence in the ability and skill of our present brave and gallant commander, Major General Hooker.

Resolved, That Governor A. G. Curtin deserves the thanks of all true patriots for the skill, energy and patriotism which he has displayed in raising, arming and equipping the troops of our State, and especially of all Pennsylvania soldiers, for the profound interest which he has manifested in their welfare generally since they have been brought into the field, and particularly in his efforts to have the sick and wounded of their numbers removed to hospitals in our own State, and, as far as practicable, to their own homes, till fit for duty.

It was resolved that Colonel Sides, our Chairman, should call the regiment together, and that the chairman of the committee on resolutions should read this paper to the non-commissioned officers and privates, and ask them to take the paper under consideration.

The regiment was accordingly assembled. Sergeant Green was called to the chair. The preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, followed by three cheers for the resolutions and three more for General Hooker, the Army and Navy.

Lieut. Col. PETER SIDES, *Chairman.*
Capt. J. M. DARLING, *Secretary.*

Cattle Breeding.

In the *Country Gentleman* we find a good article on farm stock, &c., from H. W. Lester, of Rutland, Vt., from which we extract the following portion on Cattle Breeding:

Now for my experience in cattle breeding. Seven years ago I purchased one bull and four heifers of good Herd-Brook Durhams, at high figures. The services of the first bull for three years, to other cows than mine, would reduce the price on the whole to the price of native cattle. My herd at the time of the purchase and since, have averaged 60 head. At the purchase of the five Durhams, the rest of my herd were good and large for natives. I have bred from blooded bulls, and bred up as fast as possible, and have now twenty full-bloods, the remainder grades, none less than half-bloods.—The Durhams for disposition are very quiet, gentle, very tractable, easily broken in to the yoke and to milk, and for working oxen the grades are superior. The oxen at four or five years, readily bring $150 for work or beef. My sales of two and three year olds, for the last three years, have amounted to about 50 head—(some brought in of my bulls stock)—average of three years old, $45 per head—of two years old, $30 per head—sold to home butchers and killed in July—price of beef about $5 per hundred.—One half-blooded heifer two years old, killed at home, September, 1861, weighed 845 pounds on grass feed.

I have milked 12 cows for the last three years—ages from three years to eight. I find my account of butter and cheese made, the produce amounts per cow, exclusive of milk for raising most of the calves and the slop for the hogs, to $42 per cow per year.

The case is general among the cows that the more Durham, the more flesh they carry, all with the same keep, with one exception. "Ida May," when in milk, will not carry flesh.—She gave on a trial of ten days in June 1861, 36 quarts per day, and made 24¾ lbs of butter per week, (on grass only.) Other of the bloods that carry flesh, have given from 24 to 28 quarts per day. A number of the cows have been sold to the butcher when in milk without extra feed—one last week, live weight 1800 pounds.

Now I wish the advocates and keepers of native cattle to come up to the mark, and show their record for working cattle, milk and beef, and see how it compares, and if the profits come about up, we will say nothing about which looks the best on one's premises.

I have seen statistics recently as to the price of keeping sheep in each State in the Union. Vermont is put the highest—at $1.30 per head per year. This price may be near the mark for three and four pound shearers, but for the six to nine pound shearers it costs double that sum, and more profit at that.

A Word from New Hampshire Soldiers.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—The officers of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment have transmitted home an earnest and eloquent appeal for maintaining the Government against the rebellion. The officers say:

"Whatsoever of discouragement exists in our armies to-day is the result not so much of unsuccessful battles and disastrous campaigns—for our soldiers are as ready to-day as ever to encounter the foe—as of the coldness and open hostility to our cause on the part of Northern sympathizers with secession. Those that prove themselves fastidious about the means of defeating the rebels, justly create suspicion of their honesty in wishing them defeated at all. The primal object is the preservation of the Union. To accomplish this let us accept the chosen plans of the Commander in Chief of the army and navy, and when the Union shall have become an accomplished fact we can call our rulers to account for any misuse of power. But so long as National peril impends—while war exists—while great armies are martialed in the field—and the Government is straining every nerve to avoid the final catastrophe, common sense teaches that the conduct of factious citizens at the North, whether combined in party organizations, or as individuals, giving utterance to a fault-finding spirit is monstrous treason."

The Voice of Patriotism.---General John A. Logan to his Fellow-Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
17TH ARMY CORPS, Memphis, Tenn.,
February 12, 1863.

My Fellow Soldiers:—Debility from recent illness has prevented and still prevents me from appearing among you, as has been my custom, and is my desire. It is for this cause I deem it my duty to communicate with you now, and give you the assurance that your General still maintains unshaken confidence in your patriotism, devotion, and in the ultimate success of our glorious cause.

I am aware that influences of the most discouraging and treasonable character, well calculated and designed to render you dissatisfied, have recently been brought to bear upon some of you by professed friends. Newspapers, containing treasonable articles, artfully falsifying the public sentiment at your homes, have been circulated at your camps.

Intriguing political tricksters, demagogues and time-servers, whose corrupt deeds are but a faint reflex of their more corrupt hearts, seem determined to drive our people on to anarchy and destruction. They have hoped, by magnifying the reverses of our arms, basely misrepresenting the conduct and slandering the character of our soldiers in the field, and boldly denouncing the acts of the constituted authorities of the Government as unconstitutional usurpations, to produce general demoralization in the army, and thereby reap their political reward, weaken the cause we have espoused, and aid those arch-traitors of the South to dismember our mighty Republic and trail in the dust the emblems of our national unity, greatness and glory. Let me remind you, my countrymen, that we are soldiers of the Federal Union, armed for the preservation of the Federal Constitution, and the maintenance of its laws and authority. Upon your faithfulness and devotion, heroism and gallantry, depend its perpetuity. To us has been committed this sacred inheritance, baptized in the blood of our fathers. We are soldiers of a Government that has always blessed us with prosperity and happiness.

It has given to every American citizen the largest freedom and the most perfect equality of rights and privileges. It has afforded us security in person and property and blessed us until, under its beneficent influence, we were *the proudest nation on earth.*

We should be united in our efforts to put down a rebellion that now, like an earthquake, rocks the nation from State to State, from centre to circumference, and threatens to engulf us all in one common ruin, the horrors of which no pen can portray. We have solemnly sworn to bear true faith to this Government, preserve its Constitution, and defend its glorious flag against all its enemies and oppressors. To our hands has been committed the liberties, the prosperity and happiness of future generations. Shall we betray such a trust? Shall the brilliance of our past achievements be dimmed and tarnished by hesitation, discord and dissension, while armed traitors menace you in front and unarmed traitors intrigue against you in the rear? We are in no way responsible for any action of the civil authorities. We constitute the military arm of the Government. That the civil power is threatened and attempted to be paralyzed, is the reason for resort to military power.

To aid the civil authorities (not to oppose or obstruct) in the exercise of their authority, is our office, and shall we forget this duty, and shall we stop to wrangle or dispute on this or that political act or measure, while the country is bleeding at every pore, while a fearful wail of anguish, wrung from the heart of a distracted people, is borne upon every breeze, and widows and orphans are appealing to us to avenge the loss of their loved ones, *who have fallen by our side in defence* of its old, blood-stained banner, and while the Temple of Liberty itself is being shaken to the very centre of the ruthless blows of traitors, who have desecrated our flag, obstructed our national highways, destroyed our firesides, and draped thousands of homes in mourning!

Let us stand firm at our posts of duty and honor, yielding a cheerful obedience to all orders from our superiors until, by our united efforts, the Stars and Stripes shall be placed in every city, town and hamlet of the rebellious States. We can then return to our homes, and, through the ballot-box, peacefully redress our wrongs, if any we have.

While I rely upon you with confidence and pride, I blush to confess that recently some of those who were once our comrades in arms have so far forgotten *their honor, their oaths and* their country as to shamefully desert us, and skulkingly make their way to their homes, where, like culprits, they dare not look an honest man in the face. Disgrace and ignominy (if they escape the penalty of the law) will not only follow them to their dishonored graves, but will stamp their names and lineage with infamy to the latest generation. The scorn and contempt of every true man will ever follow those base men who, forgetful of their oaths, have, like cowardly spaniels, deserted their comrades in arms in the face of the foe, and their country in the hour of its greatest peril. Every true-hearted mother or father, brother, sister, or wife, will spurn the coward who could thus not only disgrace himself, but his name and his kindred. An indelible stamp of infamy should be branded upon his cheek, that all who look upon his vile countenance may feel for him the contempt his cowardice merits.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Could I believe that such conduct found either justification or excuse in your hearts, or that you would for a moment falter in our glorious purpose of saving the nation from threatened wreck and hopeless ruin, I would invoke from the Deity, as the greatest boon, a common grave, to save us from such infamy and disgrace.

The day is not far distant when traitors and cowards, North and South, will cower before the indignation of an outraged people. March bravely onward! Nerve your strong arms to the task of overthrowing every obstacle in the pathway of victory; until with shouts of triumph the last gun is fired that proclaims us a united people under the old flag and one Government! Patriot soldiers! this great work accomplished, the reward for such service as yours will be realized; the blessings and honors of a grateful people will be yours.

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Brig. General Commanding.

A Mother's Word.

The following passage from a speech of Wendell Phillips is at once full of beauty and great lessons. We especially commend it to young men who have not learned the importance of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors:

I was told to-day, a story so touching in reference to this, that you must let me tell it. It is the story of a mother on the hills of Vermont, holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, mad with the love of the sea. And as she stood by the garden gate, one sunny morning, she said:—"Edward, they tell me that the great temptation of a seaman's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you will never drink." And said he—for he told me the story—"I gave her the promise, and I went the broad globe over—Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole, and the South—I saw them all in forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling liquors, that my mother's form by the garden gate, on the green hill-side of Vermont, did not rise before me; and to-day at sixty, *my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor.*"

Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? Yet that was but one half. "For," said he, "yesterday, there came a man in my counting-room, a man of forty, and asked me, 'do you know me?' 'No.' 'Well,' said he, 'I was once brought drunk into your presence on shipboard; you were a passenger;' the captain kicked me aside; you took me to your berth and kept me there until I had slept off intoxication; you then asked me if I had a mother; I said I never knew a word from her lips; you told me of yours at the garden gate, and to-day I am the master of one of the finest packets in New York, and I came to ask you to call and see me.' How far that little candle throws its beams; that mother's word on the green hill-side of Vermont; Oh, God be thanked for the Almighty power of a single word.

GREED OF GOLD.—When Napoleon, about 1811, desired to build a palace for the King of Rome, near the barrier de Passy, the shop of a poor cobbler, named Simon, stood in the way. Simon having learned what was going on, demanded twenty thousand francs for his tenement. The administrator hesitated a few days, and then decided to give it; but Simon, gonded by the god of gain, now asked forty thousand francs. This sum was more than two hundred times its value, and the demand was scouted. An attempt was made to change the frontage, but being found impossible, they went again to the cobbler, who had raised his price to sixty thousand francs. He was offered fifty thousand, but refused. The Emperor would not give a franc more, and preferred to change his plans. The speculating son of St. Crispin then saw his mistake, and offered his property for fifty thousand francs, forty thousand, thirty thousand, coming down at last to ten thousand. The disasters of 1814 happened, and all thoughts of a palace for the King of Rome were abandoned. Some months after, Simon sold his shop for one hundred and fifty francs, and in a few days after the sale, was removed to an insane asylum. Disappointed avarice had driven him crazy.

OLD HICKORY'S STATUE.—Maj. Gen. Butler, among other patriotic acts of his, while commanding in this Department, ordered that the equestrian statue, which ornaments Jackson square, should be finished by placing on the pedestal the inscription originally intended by the committee to whom was entrusted the work of erecting this monument to the memory of the colossal patriot. The General finds that the inscription intended for the monument—those memorable words of the great President, "The Union must and shall be preserved"—had not been placed there, owing to the secession proclivities of those whose duty it was to have seen this important matter attended to, and he therefore ordered the omission to be supplied. And now the words which *marked* the devotion of the Old Hero to the Union he loved and venerated, have been cut so deeply into the granite pedestal, that it will be hard to efface them; and there the motto stands, as a rebuke by the man who saved New Orleans from a foreign foe, to those who would now invite that same foe to wrest it from the glorious American Union.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Oft the sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 11, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Political Parties.

Two years ago we took our stand against old political organizations, and determined to adhere to that position against all opposition, to the end of the war. We have met with strong opposition from every quarter, but we have persevered, and to-day, we find the people of all parties rallying upon our platform as the only true policy to save our country. Maryland knows no parties but "Union and loyal," and "disunion and treasonable." New York is falling into line, some of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties have but lately put the ball in motion. Good old Pennsylvania is also moving—the loyal people will soon rise in a blaze of glory and sweep the dirty politicians overboard.

We are gratified that we have been able to hold out against the politicians until the loyal people of the North feel the scales falling from their eyes. Our party is our country against all opposition.

Union Leagues.

We care not by what name *Union* organizations are known. Any organization having for its object aid and comfort to our brave "boys" in the battle-field, and the preservation of our Union, will receive our hearty support. We are not particular as to what party any man has heretofore claimed to belong—all we ask *now* is that he feels the importance of giving his whole influence to the support of a Government that protects his life, his liberty and his property. A true Union man cannot object to uniting with his fellow-citizens to crush out open and secret enemies of the best Government that ever existed on the face of the globe. We are a Union man, and so long as there are Union men enough in the county willing to encourage us, the *Globe* shall live,—the prayers of the scesch sympathizers to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE rebel sheets, claiming to be Democratic, are just now giving extracts from speeches and letters of Stephen A. Douglas to prove that had his sentiments been endorsed by the people and Congress, the present troubles could have been avoided. But these same sheets fail to tell their readers that because Douglas was a "true man" he was denounced as a "black Republican," and defeated for the Presidency by the men who claim to be the leaders of the Democratic party. Douglas was too much a patriot to receive the support of the men who are now the open friends of the Rebels. If Douglas was alive he would not be found denouncing every effort made by the Government to defeat the rebels in their attempts to destroy our country.

Payment of the State Militia.—In the House of Representatives the following joint resolution from the Senate, relative to the remuneration of the Militia of the Commonwealth for services rendered during the raid of the rebels into this State last fall, was taken up and concurred in:

Resolved, &c., That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and is hereby requested, immediately after the passage of this joint resolution, to proceed according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 2d day of April, A. D., 1822, *to pay the Militia* called into the service of the United States, by the order of the 11th day of Sept., A. D., 1862, *out of the moneys of the* Treasury, leaving the question of the liability of the United States for said payment to be hereafter adjusted by the proper authorities of the State and United States.

GOLD COMING DOWN—*Let her Rip.*—Last week a great excitement was raised in the cities by the downward tendency of gold. What a tumble; from seventy-two to forty-six. We are truly glad of it, and so is every other true hearted, loyal man in the country, and we sincerely hope it may continue to fall until it arrives at its true value. It is not so difficult now for some folks to determine whether the great depreciation in our currency was legitimate or speculative.

☞ At the election for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Monday week, the following named persons were chosen: J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Thos. Melon, John Hulme, G. D. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburg, Wm. H. Smith, Pittsburg, Samuel T. Bodine, and Joseph B. Myers.

Grand Demonstration of Union Men at Harrisburg.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever assembled at Harrisburg convened in the spacious Court Room in that place on Friday last. The following were the officers of the meeting:

President—*Gov. A. G. Curtin.*

Vice Presidents—Hon. George V. Lawrence, Speaker of the Senate; Hon. John Cessna, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. John P. Penney, Senator from Allegheny county; Hon. —— Kinsey, Senator from Bucks county; Hon. Henry White, Senator from Indiana county; Hon. Benjamin Champneys, Representative from Lancaster county; Hon. J. P. Vincent, Representative from Erie county; Hon. P. Frazer Smith, Representative from Chester county; Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer; Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Ex-Governor; Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John J. Pearson.

Secretaries—John H. Briggs, Esq., David Fleming, Esq.

Gov. Andy Johnson of Tennessee, and Ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, addressed the crowd. Democrats and Republicans vied with each other in honoring these distinguished Democratic patriots, and their loyal sentiments. We want to hear of more such meetings, where Democrats and Republicans can come together as brothers—all for the Union—all for our country first! "United we stand, divided we fall."

WHEN Andy Johnson was Governor of Tennessee, he had a warm personal friend (whose name we cannot now recall), who was also Governor of one of the South-western States. Johnson *is a tailor by trade*, as all the world knows, and his friend was a shoemaker, the two having joined in early life as fellow-mechanics on a tramp. In order to show his love of his old trade as well as his old friend, Johnson, while occupying the Gubernatorial chair of his adopted State, *made a full suit of clothes with his own hands, and presented them to his friend. Not to be outdone, the other made a pair of boots with his own hands, and presented them to Governor Johnson.*

Governor Johnson is now one of the most distinguished men of his age or country. His patriotism and his ability, his stern integrity and enthusiastic loyalty are alike the pride of his friends and the glory of the government.

DISGRACEFUL—the conduct of Democratic members of both Houses of our Legislature in refusing the use of either chamber to Gov. Andy Johnson of Tennessee, and ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, for the purpose of addressing the people on the great questions now agitating the public mind. These distinguished patriots were handsomely received by the loyal people of Harrisburg on Friday, and they addressed the people in the Court House in the evening. When will rebel Democrats cease disgracing the honest and loyal Democracy?—Governors Johnson and Wright are both Democrats of the Jackson stock.

VALLANDIGHAM, the intensely copperheaded member of Congress from Ohio, had a serenade at the Girard House in Philadelphia, on last Friday evening. A large crowd was present, most of whom came there through mere curiosity. There were Republicans, Democrats, and a few Copperheads to do the cheering, which was *tame enough. When the Band arrived* at the Hotel the street in the vicinity was brilliantly illuminated with fireworks. Mr. Carrigan introduced Mr. Vallandigham, after which he tried to speak, but, judging from his style, he was evidently disappointed in not finding as enthusiastic a meeting as he expected. He was *interrupted several* times by groans and cries of "Copperhead." He said "he is, and always was, for the Union," perhaps he is, but we think he has a very poor way of showing it. Verily, the day of retribution is coming.

IT *is a very noticeable fact* that the Vallandigham organs always find room in their *editorial* columns to announce their party victorious, but never find room in the same columns to announce a victory by our brave "boys" over the rebels. The people and our army can come to no other conclusion than that *the rebel sympathizers think more* of their party than they do of their country.

THE "peace" party in Congress were consistent up to the last hour of the session in opposing everything designed to aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war. Vallandigham & Co. opposed the protest against foreign intervention, thereby *inviting* foreign interference and a foreign war. Jeff. Davis has no more devoted friends in his own "Congress" than the "peace" men in ours.

THE Petersburg (Va.) *Express* praises without stint one of Mr. Vallandigham's late speeches in behalf of the rebel cause.

It tells of a late rally of Unionists in Yadkin county, N. C., where a number of them took refuge in a Quaker church and defended themselves with arms against rebel efforts to conscript them, killing two and losing two, the rest getting off safely to the mountains under the lead of a "Nazarene," who is denounced as a "bold, bad and daring man"—i. e. a staunch Union patriot.

A SOLDIER of the Potomac from this place, writing home, under date of March 6th, says:

"I see the people of the North think the army of the Potomac should move on. I wish we had those kind of people here to go ahead through the mud, and I assure you the soldier boys will follow. It is all very nice to sit in your houses and say "go on," but when you start out and get into the mud up to the knees with only three days rations and no possibility of the wagons reaching you with more, you don't feel much like traveling very fast or far. Such is the case here now, and I think the army of the Potomac will stay where it is for one month at least if not more."

The Talk of a Patriot.

Governor Tod, of Ohio, suggests a treatment for rebel traitors who put on the flimsy disguise of loyalty to party and claim for it a loyalty to the government, which meets our own views exactly. He made a rousing speech at a recent Union meeting in Cincinnati, in the course of which he expressed the following views in regard to traitors:

"The speaker was not a revengeful or vindictive man. The hanging of one or two hundred of the leaders of this rebellion, was about all he would ask. (Laughter.) That done, the difficulty would be over. Get rid of the leaders, break the armed power of the rebellion, and there would be found as much loyalty in the South as in the North. That accomplished, we will then attend to those fellows who want office, the Vallandighams and Olds, and their like. Teach your children their names, register them in the book you read on Sundays, and send them down to posterity to be execrated as the men who, in the hour of their country's peril, threw all possible obstacles in the way of its preservation, and advocate dishonorable peace at the cost of national existence."

COL. W. F. Lewis, of the 110th Reg., P. V., has resigned his commission, on account of ill health. Lieut. Colonel Crowther being the next ranking officer will no doubt soon wear the eagles, and we will be glad of it, as we think him a deserving man.

Foreign Interference.

On Tuesday of last week, the resolutions on foreign intervention reported by Mr. Sumner, from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, were passed through both Houses of Congress. In the Senate the only men that voted against them were Carlile, Latham, Powell, Saulsbury and Wall. In the House the vote was 102 to 28, the minority consisting chiefly of Vallandigham "Democrats" and weak-backed Union men. These resolutions constitute the most important manifesto to foreign powers, on the subject of the rebellion in this country, that has yet appeared, and we rejoice that the Thirty-Seventh Congress has signalized the last day of its legal existence by their passage.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarks that the President will, of course, lose no time in transmitting to all the Governments with whom we have diplomatic relations, copies of this important State paper. It tells them in courteous but decided language, that the Congress of the United States will regard any future attempts at interference in our domestic affairs as an encouragement to the rebellion and an unfriendly act towards the government of the United States. Heretofore this view has been expressed only in the courtly forms of diplomatic correspondence, and foreigners have regarded it as simply the opinion of the Secretary of State. But now it is enunciated in the most solemn and emphatic manner by the representatives of the States and the people.

The nation speaks, not by way of *menace, but simply to warn foreign* powers of the danger to which they will expose the peace of the world, if they offer any formal encouragement to the infamous rebellion that is already so terribly distracting one continent.

If in the first months of the rebellion, some such protest against foreign interference had been adopted by Congress, the effect would have been excellent, and we believe the rebellion would soon have been ended. As the resolutions plainly and forcibly state, it has only been sustained, and is only now sustained, by the hope of intervention, either friendly or forcible.—England and France, unwarned by such a protest, have repeatedly given the rebels reason to hope that they might obtain, by a sturdy resistance, aid from them, direct or indirect. Acting from such intimations, the merchants, ship-owners and capitalists of England have sent supplies to the rebels, and a navy has been built in English ports for the rebel service, which has already destroyed many millions of dollars worth of property. We have *been too patient* under these provocations offered by Governments who profess friendship towards us. Civilization and humanity have been outraged by these manifestations of sympathy for a false, vile and barbarous Government, whose sole foundation is slavery and whose sole hope is in traffic in human flesh.

The Congress of the United States at last tells the nations of Europe that instead of encouraging the chiefs of the rebellion, they should have long ago told them that "the work in which they are engaged is hateful, and that a new Government, such as they seek to found, with slavery as its acknowledged corner-stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind, that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations."

It is encouraging to observe that the only opponents of this protest in Congress were those who have opposed every measure of the Government against the rebels, either from *motives of treason or fear. This alone* would satisfy us of the justness of the measure, even if it had no common sense and reason on its side.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Workingmen of Manchester.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 10.]

The following letter and enclosure were received yesterday by the Mayor of Manchester, Abel Heywood, Esq.:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES }
London, February 9, 1863. }

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, by the hands of Mr. Moran, the Assistant Secretary of this Legation, a letter of the President of the United States, addressed to you as Chairman of the meeting of workingmen held at Manchester on the 31st of December, and in acknowledgment of the address which I had the pleasure to forward from that meeting.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

"Abel Heywood, Esq., *Chairman*, &c., Manchester."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
Washington, January 19, 1863. }

"*To the Workingmen of Manchester:*

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the address and resolutions which you sent me on the eve of the new year.

"When I came on the 4th of March, 1861, through a free and constitutional election, to preside in the Government of the United States, the country was found at the verge of civil war. Whatever might have been in the cause, or whosoever the fault, the duty, paramount to all others, was before me, namely, to maintain and preserve at once the Constitution and the integrity of the Federal Republic. A conscientious purpose to perform this duty is the key to all the measures of the administration which have been, and to all which will hereafter be pursued. Under our frame of government and my official oath, I could not depart from this purpose if I would. It is not always in the power of governments to enlarge or restrict the scope of moral results which follow the policies that they may deem it necessary, for the public safety, from time to time to adopt.

"I have understood well that the duty of self-preservation rests solely with the American people. But I have at the same time been aware that favor or disfavor of foreign nations might have a material influence in enlarging and prolonging the struggle with disloyal men in which the country is engaged. A fair examination of history has seemed to authorize a belief that the past action and influence of the United States were generally regarded as having been beneficial toward mankind. I have, therefore, reckoned upon the forbearance of nations. Circumstances—to some of which you kindly allude—induced me especially to expect that, if justice and good faith should be practised by the United States, they would encounter no hostile influence on the part of Great Britain. It is now a pleasant duty to acknowledge the demonstration you have given of your desire that a spirit of peace and amity toward the country may prevail in the counsels of your Queen, who is respected and esteemed in your own country only more than she is by the kindred nation which has its home on this side of the Atlantic.

"I know and deeply deplore, the sufferings which the workingmen at Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to overthrow this government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. Through the action of our disloyal citizens the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to severe trial, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under these circumstances I cannot but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism which has not been surpassed in any age or in any country. It is indeed an energetic and reinspiring assurance of the inherent power of truth, and of the ultimate and universal triumph of justice, humanity and freedom. I do not doubt that the sentiments you have expressed will be sustained by your great nation; and, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in assuring you that they will excite admiration, esteem, and the most reciprocal feelings of friendship among the American people. I hail this interchange of sentiment, therefore, as an augury that, whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be, as it shall be my desire to make them perpetual. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Feeling in the Army.

The following is an extract from a letter written to a brother of the writer residing in this place:

"NEAR NASHVILLE, TENN., }
February 27, 1863. }

I have been reading the Cincinnati "Commercial" and the Louisville "Journal," and I have been very much pleased to find such a strong Union sentiment reviving in Ohio and Indiana again, and I am particularly well pleased with the proceedings of the Union Mass Meeting held in Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati on Monday night, the 23d inst. The speeches of Governor Morton and Hon. Joe Wright were such as only could emanate from such great and good men as they are, and it is a thousand pities that we have not a great many such men as they are. But I am inclined to believe that there are enough good and loyal men left to attend to the *damnable traitors of the North and* North-west. Such meetings as they have been holding in Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, Terre Honte, I think cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect upon Northern traitors. I would to God the people of the North would become united upon the war question; then we might look with confidence for a speedy ending of it,—*for it is my candid opinion that the dissensions in the North is now the* only hope of the Southern Confederacy, and *the only thing that gives them* the least hope. If the North was united, it would be but a very short time until the rebels would lay down their arms and submit to peace on our own terms. But traitors of the North, and all, we can conquer, but it will take us so much longer to do it.

WAR NEWS.

The Late Fight Near Bradyville, Tennessee.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MURFREESBORO', March 2.—Yesterday the Third and Fourth Ohio Cavalry met the enemy in the vicinity of Bradyville, and routed them hip and thigh. Our force was about two thousand five hundred strong, consisting of part of the Second Regiment I have named; the 3d, commanded by Col. J. W. Paramore, who also was in command of the whole force; and the 4th, by Colonel Eli Long. Besides these, a part of the Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. Morphy, participated in the early portion of the fight with much gallantry. The action took place about one mile beyond the town.

The rebels were the Second Kentucky Cavalry, Lieutenant Col. J. W. Bowles, Fourteenth Alabama, Major Malone. A part of their force dismounted and took position behind a ledge of rocks. They fought bravely for twenty minutes. Colonel Paramore had so skillfully disposed of his forces that after the fight had continued some time in front, he could assail them upon both flanks. When the flankers came up a charge was ordered. Our men marched upon the rebels with drawn sabres, utterly dispersed them, cut a number down as they ran, and pursued them three miles.

The enemy's loss was 5 killed, 30 wounded and nearly 100 prisoners.—*Among the prisoners was the Adjutant* of Basil Duke's famous regiment, the Second Kentucky, and seven other commissioned officers. Our loss was 1 killed and 6 wounded.

We captured from the enemy 100 horses and equipments, more than 100 saddles, an entirely new wagon-load of picket ropes, and so on.

Gen. D. S. Stanley accompanied the expedition, exhibiting his usual gallantry. Generals Negley and Stanley, who planned the expedition, deserve much credit for it.

Some 1,600 men from Negley's division formed a portion of the *expeditionary force, and although not participating immediately in the fight, remained within supporting distance and bagged some rebels who attempted to* get to the rear.

Anticipated Trouble in Kentucky.

[Special despatch to the Bulletin.]

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Trouble is apprehended on the Kentucky border. The malcontents over the river, in Covington and Newport, and the adjacent country, are believed to be in communication with Humphrey Marshall's vagabonds. Their plan is to *rise in arms while he makes a raid on* the Kentucky Central Railroad, seize the fortifications, spike the guns, and hold them until he comes up. A rendezvous is appointed, fifteen miles from Newport, for Saturday next, and they are busy procuring arms and provisions for the occasion.

I have this from a source entitled to the utmost credit. The scheme can be frustrated if any diligence is used.

Rebel Atrocities in East Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Refugees from East Tennessee relate the most horrible barbarities practiced there on Union men. Two companies of Cherokee Indians are acting as a Provost Guard in Knoxville. They accompany the cavalry expeditions in search of Loyalists. The Provost Marshal offers a bounty of five dollars for every Union man they kill.

A short time before the refugees fled, they saw a party of these savages come in with a string of fourteen ears cut from the bodies of dead Unionists, for which they received the promised bounty.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Gunboat Indianola Again in Union Hands.—Rebel Account of the Battle in Tennessee.—An Attack Upon Port Hudson Daily Expected.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of March 6th, says that the Indianola, recently captured from the Yankees, was blown up last Tuesday night by the rebels, and her guns fell into the hands of the federals. The Queen of the West left in such a hurry as to leave part of her crew on shore.

The Federals attacked Van Dorn on March 1st, at Thompsons, near Franklin. He drove them back and captured 2,200 officers and men. The *rebel loss is not yet ascertained.*

An attack is daily expected on Port Hudson by Banks' force.

A later dispatch says that the Indianola was not destroyed, and that they are raising her. The Federal gunboats are making great destruction on Lake Providence.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

A Federal Army Within Twelve Miles of Port Hudson, La.—Thirty Thousand Union Troops at Baton Rouge.—The Iron-clads Attacking Fort McAllister

INTERESTING FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 3.—A grand review of the army took place to-day by Maj. Generals Withers and Buckner, and Brigadier Generals Slaughter and Cummings. After the review, four pieces of artillery, captured at Murfreesboro, were presented by General Withers, on behalf of the Alabamians and Tennesseeans in the Army of Mobile. Each piece is inscribed with the names of Alabamians who fell in that battle.

FROM FORT M'ALLISTER.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all last night, till near day.

This morning, a despatch from the Fort, dated 6 P. M., says: The enemy have not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The Fort is in good condition. The columbiad is remounted, and no further casualties are reported at the fort.

PORT HUDSON, La., Feb. 25, via MOBILE, March 2.—A Yankee force of 4,000 strong is marching towards Lorgansa. The advance guard, one thousand strong, is at Amite river, twelve miles from this place. This is deemed an important movement, and doubtless prompt steps will be taken to arrest it.

PORT HUDSON, Feb. 27.—Col. Mill's Legion, the 4th Louisiana, Col. Hunter and Fennery's Battery, drove the Yankees from Point Coupee. The enemy ingeniously retreated at the appearance of our forces. The reported force of the enemy at Baton Rouge is *thirty thousand.*

THE ATTACK ON FORT M'ALLISTER.

SAVANNAH, March 3, 10 P. M.—The enemy are attacking Fort McAllister. The attack commenced at thirty minutes past eight o'clock this morning. Three iron-clads and two mortar boats are playing on the Fort. Our 8-inch columbia has just been dismounted—two men slightly wounded. The firing continues very heavy.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Savannah, March 3, 5-30 P. M.—A despatch from Fort McAllister, dated 3-46, says that one of the iron-clads has withdrawn. Two iron-clads and one mortar boat are still playing on the fort. The fort is uninjured, and no one is hurt on our side except the two slightly wounded this morning.—The garrison is in good spirits. The firing still continues.

Recent Exploits of Morgan's Brigade.

MOBILE, March 3.—A special dispatch to the *Evening News*, dated McMinnville, Tenn., 2d instant, says:—Major Austin, of General Morgan's Brigade, with fifteen hundred men, passed around the Murfreesboro' and Nashville railroad, tearing the track, and running a train of soldiers over an embankment. The Louisville *Journal* reports that Generals Longstreet, Marshall and Forest are approaching Lexington, Ky.

Rosecrans Perplexing the Rebels.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, March 4th, contains the following in reference to the situation in Middle Tennessee:—The Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 27th ult., says: There are rumors from the front to the effect that Rosecrans has been massing large reinforcements, just through from Kentucky, in the counties of Sumner and Wilson.

If this be true, the intention is to advance, when the roads permit, not directly upon our forces at Shelbyville, but upon Tullahoma by way of Manchester and McMinnville. The troops stationed at Nashville will probably make a feint upon Shelbyville, but no absolute assault is expected from that side of the enemy's lines. The entire strength of the army in Murfreesboro is estimated at fifty thousand. Our reliable reports from the northern portion of the State represent the reinforcements to consist of three divisions, each not less than ten thousand strong.

The division of Jeff. C. Davis with Johnson's cavalry, stationed in Williams county, are put down at twelve thousand. The forces at Nashville do not exceed ten thousand. Thus the entire body of troops composing the department of Rosecrans reach nearly one hundred thousand. Of these, at least a fourth are unable for duty.—Setting apart twenty thousand more for garrison duty, and the available army to be brought against us will not fall far short of sixty thousand, less than were engaged and in reach of the battle before Murfreesboro.

Front Impressments.

All the extra superfine flour at Petersburg, in possession of the millers and merchants, has been impressed by the Confederate Government, and the price fixed at nineteen dollars and fifty cents per barrel, while the market price is twenty-eight to twenty-nine dollars. Not long since, all the superfine flour in that city was impressed.

High Price of Gold.

The *Despatch*, March 5th, says, in its money article, "there has been an extraordinary advance in the premium on gold since our last report. On Saturday last it was sold at $2 50 and $2 60, advancing during the day, and yesterday it went up like a rocket until it reached $3 00, being an advance of 40 per cent. Silver was affected in like manner to-day. The market was more quiet, but the advance was fully maintained. Various causes for this sudden advance in specie were assigned, but it is doubtless chiefly owing to the demand from blockade runners, *and foreigners leaving the confederacy.*—Bank notes have also advanced, the brokers selling at 50 per cent. premium. Sterling exchange is held at $2 60."

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Desperate Battle at Spring Hill, Tenn.—A Federal Brigade Defeated.—Escape of our Cavalry and Artillery.—Our Troops Overpowered after Fighting all Day.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—There was fighting all day yesterday between Van Dorn's rebel command and three Federal regiments of infantry, about 500 cavalry, and 1 battery, at Spring Hill, about thirteen miles south of Franklin. Colonel Coburn's three regiments of infantry were cut to pieces or captured by the rebel forces. They fought desperately, but their ammunition became exhausted, and, being overpowered by superior numbers, were either killed or captured. The cavalry and artillery got off safely.—No reinforcements from General Hurlburt's command, at Franklin, reached the scene of action. Seven regiments of infantry are at that place.

Van Dorn is reported to have 18,000 men in his command.

General Rosecrans on Desertions.

Murfreesboro, March 1.—Our army, if not as large as that arrayed against it, is at least full of activity and energy, already girt around with fortifications of the most formidable character, with its two avenues open to the heart of the country, drawing its supplies both by land and by water; full, not merely of confidence in its General, but of that enthusiasm towards him which forms an almost unfailing element of success and makes men honorable on the battle-field. The General's health is now fully restored. The following is a letter sent by him to the different Governors of States enumerated;

Murfreesboro, Feb. 21, 1863.

To the Governors of Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan:

I think it due to those who suffer in the field, as well as those who foot the bills at home, and run the risk of being called out to defend home and national life, that all deserters should be returned to duty. All citizens are interested in this. Those who oppose it favor perjury and rascality, because a man who agrees to serve his country, takes wages and even bounty money, and violates his oath of service by deserting, is a perjurer and a rascal, and, probably, a coward. Why should not *the Legislature pass a law disfranchising* and disqualifying from giving evidence all deserters, as for other infamous crimes? W. S. ROSECRANS,
[Official.] Major General.
Lt. Henry Stone, A. A. G.

It will be seen that the General writes only to the Governors of those States which furnish the soldiers to his army, and, like a soldier, carefully abstains from meddling with anything more than the concerns of his own command. The mail is just going out so I must close.

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Further Details of the Battle of Spring Hill.—Retreat of the Rebels.—General Gilbert again Inactive.—He is Severely Censured.

Nashville, March 6.—The following additional details have been received of the fight near Franklin, yesterday. Five regiments of infantry, one battery (18th Ohio,) with the 7th Pennsylvania and 2nd Michigan Cavalry, all under command of Col. Coburn, of the 32d Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill, on the 4th inst. Several spirited skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant.

On the 5th a movement by the rebels was apparent, causing some disorder at Thompson's Station. The rebels suddenly opened on our men with three batteries, on different points, and at the same time they appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers. An unequal conflict was maintained with great determination, causing heavy loss on both sides, but finally resulted unfortunately to our troops, the largest part of the 33d Indiana, 19th Michigan, 22d Wisconsin, and the 85th Indiana, with most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn. The 129th Ohio was out, *but returned without loss. All is quiet* to day. The rebels have fallen back. Their force was infantry, with heavier artillery than we had.

Gen. Gilbert's non-action and failure to reinforce Col. Coburn is severely censured by officers and men.

How Easy it was to have Averted War.

The following extracts from the speeches of our Southern brethren delivered in our Congress before the introduction of the Crittenden Compromise, in the winter of the ever memorable day of secession, shows how easy it was to have "averted the war," as Gov. Seymour and his class declare, *by compromise and conciliation:*

Dec. 4th, O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi—"I was not here for the purpose of making any compromise or to patch up existing difficulties."

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, ditto on the same day.

Mr. Hawkins, of Florida—"While I am up, Mr. Speaker, I may as well say in advance, that I am opposed, *and I* believe my State is opposed, to all and every compromise."

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama—"As my State of Alabama intends following South Carolina out of the Union by the 10th of January next, I pay no attention to any action taken by this body."

Dec. 5, Senator Iverson, of Georgia—"Sir, the Southern States that are now moving in this matter are not doing it without due consideration. We believe that *the only security for the in*stitutions to which we attach so much importance is Secession and a Southern Confederacy. You talk about concessions. You talk about repealing the Personal Liberty bills, as a concession to the South. Repeal them til it reaches $3 00, being an advance of 40 per cent. Silver was affected in like manner to-day. The market was more quiet, but the advance was fully maintained. Various causes for this sudden advance in specie were assigned, but it is doubtless chiefly owing to the demand from blockade runners, *and foreigners leaving the confederacy.*—Bank notes have also advanced, the brokers selling at 50 per cent. premium. Sterling exchange is held at $2 60."

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Dec. 12, Wigfall of Texas—"So far as the Union is concerned, the cold sweat of death is upon it. Your Union is *now* dead; your Government is *now* dead. There is now in the Gulf States no excitement. There is a fixed, determined will, that they will be free."

Dec. 21—After the introduction of the Crittenden Compromise, Benjamin of Louisiana, said: "The day for the adjustment has passed. If you would give it now you are too late."

Mason, of Va., said: "No matter what compromise the North offers, the South must find a way to defeat it."

Pryor, of Va., telegraphed—"We can get the Crittenden Compromise, but we don't want it."

A KENTUCKY OFFICER ON THE PEACE PARTY.—A Kentuckian, an officer of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, a prominent and influential citizen, and a Douglas Democrat, has written a letter from Lavergne, Tenn., to a friend, in which he expresses his opinion freely of the "Peace Party" of the North.—He says:

It seems that many of our former friends are becoming our enemies, and getting up a fire in the rear. I hope, however, that you are not one of that class, but that you still look upon us as honest soldiers, engaged in a just war, trying to defend our country against the efforts of the most bitter and dishonest enemy that ever disgraced any cause. Let the Rebels in arms, and the traitors and tories at *home, do their utmost now, for the* day will soon come when both will share a like fate. This rebellion must and will be crushed. When *many* who are now in the field return, then these home traitors may look out.—The army wants no compromise with the Rebels in arms, nor will it consent to a division of the Union. I can tell the tories at home that the surest way to save the institution of slavery, or any other institution or property in the South, is to advise their Rebel friends to lay down their arms and quit fighting against the Government. Then they will stand on the record in *a better light to talk about rights and* wrongs. The army has great confidence in General Rosecrans; and the compromise or peace party has no friends in it

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 11, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL!

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity will be held at the COURT HOUSE, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, for the purpose of organizing the "Union League of Huntingdon." Declaration, Constitution and By-Laws will be adopted, and permanent officers elected.

H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., and others, will address the meeting.

The ladies are invited to be present.

Huntingdon, March 10, 1863.

UNION MEETING.

A number of citizens met in the Court House on Thursday evening last for the purpose of making arrangements for a permanent organization of a Union League. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Saml. T. Brown, Esq., Chairman, Dr. Jos. R. Wilson and Patrick Gettys of West, Levi Westbrook, Smithfield, Andrew Anderson, Porter, Vice Presidents; Theo. H. Cremer and Wm. Africa, Secretaries.

The Chairman, in a neat and brief speech, stated the object of the meeting.

John G. Miles, Esq., stated that he had delayed a trip to Pittsburg in order to attend this meeting. He contended that it is improper to say that this Government is prosecuting a war—that it is *defending* itself against a most unreasonable and outrageous war. That this war was inaugurated by the South before the present Administration came into power. This war is a defence made against the assaulting power. Mr. M. then gave a succinct and truthful account of the origin of the war. He could understand the motives and actions of Southern men who want to overturn this Government, but he could not understand or appreciate the motives and the conduct of Northern men who encourage, aid and abet this outrageous war.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a declaration of the principles, and rules, etc., for the government of a club to be called the Union League of Huntingdon: J. Sewell Stewart, William Lewis, Dr. Jno. McCulloch, Rev. S. H. Reid and James Steel. The committee to report at the next meeting, on Tuesday evening, 10th inst.

On motion, Graffus Miller, Wm. Africa, and J. G. Miles were appointed a committee to procure speakers for any future meetings when deemed necessary.

The meeting was further addressed by J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., who gave his impressions of the present movement. He looked upon it as a missionary work, to counteract the movement of rebel sympathizers. He alluded to the small faction in Congress who opposed every measure and effort of the Administration to put down the rebellion, as an insignificant band who are opposed to popular rights. Slavery is the core and heart of the rebellion, commenced and carried on by the South in order to break up this Government, so that at some future time it could be re-constructed with slavery as its chief corner-stone—so that the institution which is now making so much trouble may be spread all over the country.

Wm. P. Orbison, Esq., was also called upon to address the meeting. He expressed fears that the rebel sympathizers will, in their madness and blindness, produce such a state of feeling in the North as will result in as much bloodshed and destruction of property here as in the South. He referred to the affected superiority of the Southern over Northern men. He also spoke of the insolence of Great Britain as lately manifested by her naval officers near Fortress Monroe.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening, 10th inst., for permanent organization.

We can't refuse to publish an honest sentiment when it is offered by a lady. J. L. A. reads us like a book, and we hope our course may continue to be such that she may never regret having penned the following lines:—

TO THE "GLOBE."

Dear, patriotic people's sheet,
With joy your columns oft I greet;
You are so orthodox and just,
No one can fail your word to trust.

You have a heart for others' woes,
Forbearing even with your foes;
Your country's cause you advocate;
The latest news you do relate.

There's not a spark of "seek" in you,
You for the Union are so true;
You have no false and wicked scheme,
Nor will you be a hirked machine.

Stand firm, and onward, onward, go!
And kindly speak to friend or foe;
The lane is long, for so they say,
That has no turn in either way.

J. L. A.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ITEMS.—Mr. Chaney's school will close on Tuesday next—an examination will take place on that day. The other schools close on Monday.

—Our young friend Wm. McClure Davis, son of Henry Davis of West township, and member of Co. H. 125th Regiment, gave us a call on Monday. He was on his way back to his company after having been on a short visit to his friends. Young Davis talks as a soldier should talk—ready to punish the enemy in the rear as well as the enemy in front. If all our soldiers were as loyal as young Davis, the rebel sympathisers of the North would have but little influence with our army.

—Lieut. Wm. B. Ziegler, of Co. C, 125th Regt., returned home on Saturday evening. For five weeks the Lt. had been in the hospital, suffering with the rheumatism, and having become convinced that he could not be of any good service in the field any longer, he tendered his resignation and it was accepted and he was honorably discharged. We welcome Lt. Ziegler home, feeling confident that the rebels will receive no aid and comfort from him as a civilian.

—Capt. George F McCabe gave us a call yesterday. He looks remarkably well. He has resigned his old command for the purpose of taking command of a cavalry regiment which is already partly raised. The Captain has the right kind of documents from General Geary, and from many other officers, which is sufficient evidence that he has been a soldier of the right *material*. That he will make a live Col. of a cavalry regiment no man will doubt.

—On Monday some thirty colored men, recruits for the 57th Massachusetts colored Regt., passed through here on the Mail Train. They were enlisted in Hollidaysburg and Altoona. We would like to see something done here too. There are many lounging around town with nothing to do, and it would be much better for them if they would join such an organization, and be drawing good pay, clothing and rations, than to be loafing about the corners. If they have any spunk they will not allow other town us to get ahead of Huntingdon.

—Lieut. Oliver Horton of the 138th Penna. Volunteers, passed through here on Monday morning on his way to Bedford county. He had with him four men of the 138th and three men from the 1st Connecticut Cavalry.—They are in pursuit of deserters. The Lieutenant enlisted in this Regiment as a private.

Many persons are speculating as to the mode of punishing deserters.—*We heard from one of these men*, that a large number were sentenced by a court martial to break stone on the Rip Raps until the close of the war, and have all pay stopped.

According to the Articles of War the penalty for deserting before an enemy is death. We do not say that breaking stone on the Rip Raps is peculiarly pleasant, but it is preferable to the latter.

—*Recovering.*—The engineer, Mr. Elder, who was injured by the accident below Perryville, on Monday morning, the 2nd instant, is *recovering*. It was feared he would lose his foot, which was badly scalded, but we are glad to state that it will be saved.

New Superintendent.—James L. Lewis, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the H. & B. T. R. R. He commenced with his duties on Monday, the 2d inst. He is a gentleman of considerable railroad experience, and from the manner he transacts his business, we think he will soon have the road in good working order. He is a practical man, and well understands making a road. He is a brother of Enoch Lewis, Esq., Supt. Penna. Railroad.

— *United we Stand, Divided we Fall.*—Come one, come all, and rally for your country. The Huntingdon Union League will organize to-night (Tuesday, March 10th.)

—We are gratified to learn that Capt. James D. Campbell of this place, has been appointed Provost Marshal for this Congressional District. Capt. Campbell will make an excellent officer, having had considerable experience in military duties.

—*Hotel Changes.*—A gentleman from Montgomery county takes the Franklin House on the 1st of April, Mrs. Crouse retiring. Valentine Hoover takes the old Black Bear stand, Mr. Westbrook retiring.

—We have seen one letter sent to the army, written in this neighborhood. We have heard of several others written by prominent secesh in this town. These letters will come up in judgement against the authors at the proper time.

—1st of April approaching. Already has the flitting commenced in town, and we can expect to see wagons loaded with furniture and rubbish passing our doors daily for the next three weeks.

—*Quartermaster.*—Among a batch of Quartermasters confirmed lately by the Senate we observe the name of S. Roger Hamill, Esq., Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg.

—Col. Higgins was in town one day last week on his way to join his Regiment, the 125th Penna. They are still at Stafford Court House.

—We had another *soft* snow on Saturday. Sleighing below par—mud still lower.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 149th Regt., P. V.

CAMP, Feb. 27, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—When I last wrote to you, Co. I, 149th P. V., was lying near the federal capital, enjoying that ease, which, however inglorious it may be, has at least the advantage of real soldiering in point of comfort. But the order long looked for came at last, and on Saturday, Feb. 14, our Regt. came together in the city preparatory to our departure to more stirring scenes. The following day met both requirements, now considered by the most approved authorities, essential to a military movement. It was Sunday and the rain poured in torrents. We marched to the boat, but were not permitted to board it immediately, as it was thought desirable to allow us the full benefit of an unusually heavy shower. After becoming comfortably wet we boarded the Louisiana. The delay in starting was incredibly short, only a couple of hours, a fact which displays to advantage, the superior energy of somebody, an individual who now figures largely on all great occasions. Is there no earthly way of avoiding these horrid delays? It certainly would not be unprofitable for officers to reflect that when soldiers are unnecessarily kept standing in the rain, the remarks that pass along the column are not very decidedly complimentary to said officers. But to proceed:—Well, to proceed we of course got up the steam, and were finally off for Dixie. After a pleasant trip and a night's rest on the boat we landed next day at Gray's Landing, on Potomac creek and marched a few miles into the country. Our tents were left behind, and after selecting a place for our camp, most of the men made shelter-tents of their rubber blankets and all lay down to sleep under a pleasant sky. About 3 in the morning it began to rain and the rain soon changed to snow which partially melted as it fell. This process continued the whole of Tuesday, and a sadder-looking lot of patriots than the new Bucktails on that day is rarely seen. Wood was plentiful and all who could procure tools were engaged in constructing huts partly by excavating and partly by building. "We are making history," said one sanguine fellow, whose lofty patriotism taught him to esteem lightly his privations. "If I had known this," said another, of less heroic temperament, "I should have died at home." "I wish," growled another, utterly disgusted, and whose defective articulation gave an additional gusto to the sentiment, "I wish to God they would hurry and kill us all off." Little sleeping was done that night or the next.

On Wednesday a large detachment from our regiment was detailed for picket duty. In a day or two we happened on a short spell of clear weather and were enabled to get our huts into tolerably comfortable shape. But clear weather is the exception here and storms the rule. We are now settled in our camp, ordered to spend all our spare time in drilling, and to confine our exercises to what will be of most use to us in the active campaign which the order said is soon to begin. We are within some six miles of Fredericksburg, which, with the important fact that we are now really in Dixie, is all most of us know of our present position. J. S. B.

125th Regiment, P. V.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., February 27, 1863.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Since writing my last letter to you, an event has transpired, which is something new in the proceedings of the 125th. Uncle Samuel had the generosity to send us the paymaster, with any quantity of greenbacks, to gladden the hearts of our boys; and I can assure you it was appreciated by them, for they were sadly in need of the "root of evil."—Greenbacks are a great institution, and the sight of Uncle Abe's handsome countenance on a "saw buck" will make many an eye sparkle at home, with pleasure, for the wives and little ones of the 125th seem pretty near out of heart at the tardiness of their coming. Since pay-day the machine seems to run with increased velocity, and things are being put through in double quick. We are still stuck in the mud, with no prospect of getting out, as it is raining nearly every day. The clerk of the weather, I presume, has a leave of absence, and some of the boys are keeping the books. Last night, our regiment received orders to march to intercept a party of Johnny's, who, not having the fear of the Army of the Potomac before their eyes, undertook to give us a fire in the rear.—About 1 o'clock, A. M., it started, under the command of Major J. J. Lawrence, who is boss at present, and after wading a mile or so in the dark through the mud, took up a position in a defile, where they waited anxiously for the appearance of the rebs. But nary reb came to disturb them; so after waiting as long as they thought politeness would allow, returned to camp in time for late breakfast. The boys were in fine spirits, and eager for a row, as they were beginning to get a little rusty lying around camp.—The Major keeps things moving when he is in command. He does matters up on the Screw Jack principle, and is always willing for a muss with any and every one who disputes the valor of the 125th.

I see by the late county papers that the mooted and disputed question is still being agitated, about who bore off our colors at Antietam. It is easily settled here in the regiment, and for the satisfaction of your fair correspondent from Alexandria, I will make a plain statement of the occurrence:—After the lamented Simpson fell, the colors were caught up by Eugene Bobblitz, a youth of seventeen, belonging to Captain Harry Gregg's Comp. H, who bore them until he fell severely wounded, (he has since been discharged on account of the wound); they were then taken and carried off the field by Sergt. Greenland, Company C, who afterwards gave them to Capt. Wallace. This is truth, as my authority is Captain Wallace himself. "Honor to whom honor is due," is the motto of your correspondent, therefore it should be given to Mr. Bobblitz, without disparaging in the least Capt. Wallace or Sergt. Greenland, who are both brave and honorable men. The man who in the thickest of the fight caught up the colors from the hands of the dead bearer, and bore them until he fell himself, is the man in my estimation who should have the honor.

I suppose we will remain here, perhaps, until our time is up. *Quid nunc.* The conscription act meets our hearty approval, and if it would only weed out those secession sympathizers about Huntingdon, it would be a perfect success. How those old fogies will bear it, time will show. I should like to have the *monitorship* of some of them. They would have to come down to hard tack and venerable oxen suddenly. Give that piratical craft that runs in your town a shot occasionally between wind and water. That will make her follow her namesake; and the Union portion of our county will give three cheers and a tiger.

The health of the regiment is pretty good considering the weather. If there is anything, as McCawber says, "turns up," I will post you.

Yours, in the Union,

TIMBERDOODLE.

The Thunder of Loyal Troops!

Soldiers dare speak if they dare not vote!

HEADQUARTERS 87TH REG. P.A.
VOL. INF., Winchester, Va.,
Feb. 27th, 1863.

At an adjourned meeting of the officers of the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Colonel John W. Schall in the chair.

On motion, the committee, consisting of the following named officers: Captains Jacob Detweiler, N. G. Ruhl, V. C. S. Eckert, James Adair, and Sergeant H. F. M'Kinney, previously appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the feeling and sentiment of the regiment in regard to the present condition of the country, reported the following:

WHEREAS, The nation is at present struggling for rights and privileges dear to every American citizen, calling for the combined aid of *those pure and patriotic*, to insure its preservation and final triumph; *And whereas*, We have heard with feelings of deep and unfeigned sorrow and regret of violent, treasonable sympathy, which has for some time been exhibiting itself in our State and country, and which, as was to be feared, has at length culminated in the unjust and shameful arrest and imprisonment of two of our brightly loyal fellow-citizens; therefore

Resolved, That inasmuch as we have pledged our cheerful and hearty co-operation, both in sentiments and by acts, for the preservation, and as we hopefully anticipate, the ultimate rescue of our Government from the dangers that surround us in this crisis of the Republic's threatened fortunes; therefore, further

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit, and at the same time respectfully demand, an honest and encouraging interest from those who are unwilling to take an active part in the great drama now being enacted for our national existence, that they should of right and are in duty bound to encourage and support the citizen soldiers in the tented field; that we expect and hope for the laying aside of all political animosities, heretofore so prejudicial to the dearest and best interests of society, and that they at the same time render and afford ample support for the continued maintenance of the power, honor and dignity of the Federal Government, which has continued to foster, cherish and protect them for now nearly a century.

Resolved, That the forces now in open armed rebellion are not so much *despised*, or so thoroughly *detested*, as the crafty traitors sympathizing with them at home; *Ascertota*, who have all their birthrights for a sop of secession pottage, and whose example, it is profoundly hoped, they may abundantly follow ere their vile proclivities lead them into a more open conflict with the Government to which they owe life, liberty and citizenship.

Resolved, That, if the mighty war measures passed by Congress within the preceding fortnight have any weight; if the patriotic resolves gushing forth from the thousands of hearts loyally pure, as the crystal waters struck from the rock of old, indicate anything, and if withering scorn, so overwhelmingly exhibited towards treason, avowed in the very Senate chamber itself, has any significance, then be it further

Resolved, That the signs of the times grow encouragingly bright, ere long to shine towards the perfect day, and that the dark dread hour preceding the dawn of our country's restoration must be rapidly passing, when this power and glory, though crushed and obscured for a time by gigantic combinations of political hypocrisy, will re-illumine with truth—that indestructible element of light—the old Union firmament, which is being overshadowed at present by this fratricidal internecine war.

Resolved, That with victory will come peace, honor and blessings, countless as the sands, while the consummation of the principle of free Government vindicated, indeed at an unparalleled sacrifice, will tower majestically amid these peerless results, established upon its sacred throne, beyond the most powerful influences of future human legislation.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve and fully endorse, without exception or comment, all administration measures having a bearing upon the ultimate annihilation of traitors, north, south, east or west. And this to the entire sacrifice of all that we hold most sacred even life itself; that without union there must be civil discord, social disturbances, domestic clamor and strife, with its train of evils; and to avoid these results, we believe it to be morally, socially and politically imperative upon us, as well as for our fellow citizens at home, to stand up gallantly for the old flag, closely adhering to the noble ship of State, which will again, beyond the cavil of doubt, outride the storm, and bring the nation to that glorious port, from which treason, most foul, for a time has beguiled us.

Resolved, That in tendering our thanks to Gov. Curtin, we say, "well done good and faithful servant;" his herculean efforts in behalf of our struggling country need no comments; they speak for themselves and history has recorded them. Men of Pennsylvania! heed our warning, ponder our appeal, act on the side of God, humanity and the right.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The foregoing proceedings being read to each company and a vote taken upon them, were unanimously adopted as the sentiments of the regiment.

The Magnificent Loyal Meeting at New York---War Speeches By Democrats.

We have no room for a report of the overwhelming war meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, last night, owing to the pressure on our columns.

New York has seen no meeting of such intensity of feeling since the memorable day in Union Square. Though earnest and telling speeches were made by Dr. Hitchcock and David Dudley Field, yet the most effective blows were struck by James T. Brady, Judge Daly and John Van Buren—men whose great popularity with the democratic party entitles their opinions to be taken as those of a very large mass of their fellow-democrats. Mr. Brady declared that he was ready to be called a Yankee if the rebels insisted upon it, and, after quoting a remark of General Shields, that wherever the Yankee located a blacksmith shop, a tavern, or a school-house, he was never known to secede from it, he went on to advise his Southern brethren that if those Yankees, who had a theory about the war, once got down into the Southern territory and put arms into the hands of the negroes and put up their long feet on the tables of the estates of which they took possession, he did not want to be the lawyer employed in an action of ejectment. John Van Buren expressed his hearty support of the President, and approved of the acts giving him full control of the purse and the sword.—There should be no outcry against "extraordinary powers," except from those who wanted to see the rebellion prosper.

He did not question the constitutionality of the Proclamation; he questioned merely its utility. Till the so-called Confederate Government was destroyed, he held all propositions for peace to be entirely preposterous and absurd. He would sustain this war to the bitter end, and he thought that by united action that might be reached in ninety days.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

If you were to die to night, would you leave those dependent upon you as well provided for as you would desire?

Dr. Franklin said, "a policy of Life Insurance is the *cheapest* and *safest* mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is strange that men should be careful to insure their houses, their furniture, &c., and yet neglect to assure their lives, the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."

No one, upon a bed of sickness, ever regretted making suitable provision for his family: at such a time, a life policy can be fully appreciated.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia offers superior inducements. It has a capital of $1,151,789 50, securely invested. Has paid losses amounting to $614,000, and made dividends to the insured amounting to over $500,000.

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 40 per cent. on the cash premiums of 1862, and have decided to receive the scrip dividends of 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856 in payment of premiums.

The undersigned is prepared to issue scrip to those entitled to receive it, and give any information that may be desired on the subject of Life Insurance. R. ALLISON MILLER,

March 3, 1863. *Agent.*

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

MARRIED,

At Shade Gap, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, on Thursday, March 5th, THOMAS M. APPLEBY, of Company I, 149th Regt. P. V., to Miss RACHEL ANN, youngest daughter of William Harper, Esq., of Dublin township.

DIED,

On the evening of February 25th, ult., after a *long and lingering illness*, at the house of Mr. Abram Carothers, near Shirleysburg, Major JAMES TEMPLETON, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 13th ult., of Catarrh Fever, at Three Springs, Huntingdon county, Pa., UNION, daughter of S. L. and Harriet N. Glasgow, aged nearly 2 years.

On March the 3d, at Shirleysburg, Captain JAMES W. GALBRAITH, in the 66th year of his age.

On the 2d of March, at his residence at Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa., Mr. DANIEL GREY, aged 48 years and 1 month.

"He sleeps in peace."

SARAH ANN, wife of Alexander D. Moore, departed this life February 17, 1863, aged 71 years, 9 months, 10 days.

This mother in Israel contended lawfully, for the faith once delivered to the saints, under the blood-stained banner of King Emanuel. For thirty years she lived a constant Christian, and the grace of Christ in a dying hour, made the dark waters of death luminous, so that she was able to cross safely.

'Tis finished—the conflict is past,
The Heaven-born spirit has fled,
Her wish is accomplished at last,
And she's entombed with the dead.

The years of affliction are o'er;
The days and nights of distress;
We see her in trouble no more,
She has gained her happy release.

Her spirit has now taken its flight
To mansions of glory above,
To mingle with angels of light,
And dwell in the kingdom of love.

M. B. M.

In Huntingdon, March 6th, 1863, Mr. OWEN BOAT, aged 43 years.

Mr. Boat joined the M. E. Church in 1849, under the labors of Charles McClay. Was appointed leader the same year, and continued in that office until his strength failed, which was not long before his death. He filled the offices of Steward, Trustee and Sabbath School Superintendent, with fidelity. He was eminent for his love to the church of God, and his fidelity in the discharge of his official and religious duties,—a valued friend to many. During his last days, we heard him say,

"I would not live always; I ask not to stay
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way."

He said he was going home, yes, "I engaged it in the early part of my sickness; it has been purchased for me. Oh! had I strength to talk of that beautiful land." He felt no ecstatic joy, but he had "peace like a river." He crossed "the river of death," to be greeted by a mother and little daughter on the other shore.

TO OUR DEPARTED BROTHER.

The buried friend, the present year
Will meet us in our dreams,
When in the holy hush of night
The light of mem'ry streams
Athwart the darkness that enshrouds
Our poisoned spirits in,
And make us long to quit this world
Of darkness, and of sin.

We miss him at the morning hour,
When hymns of praise and prayer
Ascend to Him who maketh us
The objects of his care.
We miss the music of his voice,
So soft, so sweet, so clear;
And long to hail him in that land
Undimed by sorrow's tear.

We miss him at the cheerful board;
His smiles are no more seen;
His little ones are with us still,
Like rays of light between
This world of graves, and that bright sphere
To which his soul has fled;
Or like those flowers that bud and bloom
Around the youthful dead.

We miss him in the Sabbath School,
Around God's altar, where
With youthful hearts we e'er did meet,
And found the Saviour there.
We miss him in the class-room,
With kind instruction given;
He told us oft, to persevere,
And meet him up in Heaven.

***

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 2, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7.50@8.00
Common and Superfine	$6.00@6.25
Rye Flour	$5.00
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.80@2.00
Fair and Prime Red	$1.70@1.75
Rye	80c
Corn, primo Yellow	83
Oats	64
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$6.50@7.00
Timothy	$2.75@3.00
Wool	55@56c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$7.00@7.25
Extra do ₰ cwt	5.75
White Wheat	1.50
Red Wheat	1.45
Rye	1.00
Corn	95
Oats	40
Cloverseed	6.00
Flaxseed	3.00
Dried Apples	1.12
Butter	18
Eggs	13
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the property he now occupies in North-east Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame. There is a lot of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

For terms call upon the subscriber, March 3, 1863. A. J. WHITE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles, comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley,)
No. 623 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Benaville Shock, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benaville Shock, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. WILLIAM SHOCK.

Warriorsridge, Mch. 3, 1863-6t.* Administrator

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Philip Piper, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Philip Piper, late of Porter township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. THOMAS D. WALKER,

March 3, 1863-6t. PHILIP H. PIPER, Administrators.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Edward Cox, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOHN COX.

Feb. 24, 1863-6t.* JOHN COCHRAN, Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Mrs. Anna Huffman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Anna Huffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

All the personal effects of the deceased will be sold on the 20th inst. DAVID SNARE,

Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1863.-6t.* Administrator.

NURSERY STOCK.—TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &c., FOR SALE

At the lowest cash price.

Mh. 3. A. J. WHITE, North-east Huntingdon.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT, No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York, *Directly opposite the Western Hotel.*

The Croton Manufacturing Co., (Organized in 1849, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest Prices,

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price,
BORDERS to match,
FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
OIL-PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES.
STONE SHADES MADE TO ORDER AND LETTERED,

Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.

Feb. 18, 1863-6m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Shively & Elliott has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of said firm are in the hands of W. F. Wilson for settlement, in the new store of Shively & Bruner. All persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

Also, wanted by the new firm, 10,000 bushels wheat, for which the highest price will be paid; also, apples, and all kind of produce taken in exchange by

SHIVELY & BRUNER.

Petersburg, Jan. 27, 1863.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

THE COMMERCIAL LIST AND LETTER SHEET "PRICE-CURRENT" ARE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

Stephen N. Winslow, NO. 222 GOLD STREET, Philadelphia.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF The Merchants and Manufacturers, OF PHILADELPHIA, THE OPULENT AND THE INDIGENT; Secret of their success and adversity

☞ WILL BE CONTINUED.

Feb. 24, 1862-1m.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER, *MARKLESBURG, PA.,*

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large storeroom, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good family flour by the barrel always on hand at the cheapest rates.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted or having unsettled accounts with R. C. McGill, late of the Alexandria Foundry, to call at his residence in Alexandria, and settle their accounts at or before the April court; if not, their accounts will be left in proper hands for collection; for, owing to the many outstanding debts, unsettled condition of his books, and the exceeding high price of stock, the undersigned has been compelled to suspend business and make collections. All parties interested will please call immediately and settle their accounts. R. C. McGILL,

Alexandria, Pa.

NOTICE.

Having leased to Mr. McNally my old stand of business known as the Alexandria Foundry, I take pleasure in returning thanks to the public for their past kind patronage, and kindly solicit the continuance of the same for my successor, knowing that he will render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. R. C. McGILL,

Feb. 24, 1863-1t. Alexandria, Pa.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased from R. C. McGill his old stand of business known as the Alexandria Foundry, and will continue the business and endeavor to give general satisfaction to all persons favoring him with a call.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

M. McNALLY,

Feb. 24, 1863-1t. Alexandria, Pa.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER, *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at OWIN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. OWIN'S

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and are the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C, &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2 , 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence. furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place to may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Hill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-1m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

SAVE MONEY.

BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!

WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Bank's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'RS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
FIERI FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article o' Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWIN'S.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c, TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 26, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

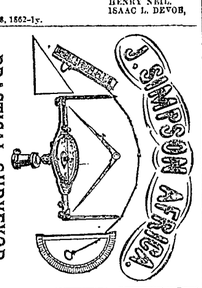
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1.50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOR,

April 8, 1862-1y.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. S. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the county, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 500 pages, inelegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *extensive Alphabetical Index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important instructions; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Rifleman, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general rules for the exercise and manœuvres, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OGDOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and M'Nally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Diction aries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
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Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hannford & Payson
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. HARTSHORN,
Late Asst of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ORDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL I. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B CHOMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.

WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Tuck Place, New York,
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLANTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBST & CO , New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO , New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES'-FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunting's and Bentzel's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wimmer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Bowers' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Dancing Room Dances—The Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1870. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Slate Tablets, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa

---

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and DEEDS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTE of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

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It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

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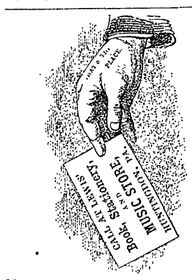

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Fancy and School

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For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

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For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1863

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

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THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

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HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 100 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

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*A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin H. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phil